

ALGER'S DELAY RESPONSIBLE FOR ILOILO TROUBLES.

Was Spurred to Action Only by the Journal's Exclusive Dispatch from There—Administration Fears a Serious Clash with Insurgents.

Washington, Dec. 29.—President McKinley and Secretary Alger are anxiously awaiting news from Manila, telling of the result at Iloilo. It is possible that advice may come in time for the Cabinet to consider at its session to-morrow the newest points in the grave complications which have grown out of the action of the Filipinos in raising their flag over the city deserted by the Spaniards. But it is more likely that General Otis will not be able to give the latest details until Saturday.

Secretary Alger said today that no additional instructions had been sent to General Otis, because none was necessary. He was authorized several days ago, said the Secretary, to deal with the situation as expediency and the policy of the Government warranted, and he will be unimpeded by supplemental orders from Washington. The Administration confidently expects that the first definite news from Iloilo will announce the fact that the American flag has supplanted that of the army of Aguinaldo, but it apprehends a serious clash between General Miller's forces and the insurgent army in Panay.

The orders to General Otis were mandatory in that he was informed that he was expected to maintain the sovereignty of the United States at a hazardous point, no doubt here that General Otis gave instructions of like tenor to General Miller. Ten interest is taken in the outcome in the Philippines because of the complications which may follow any open clash between the United States forces and the Filipinos, with the peace treaty pending in the Senate.

With it all is a steadily growing impression that Secretary Alger is directly responsible for the present situation at Iloilo. It is pointed out that he was not to be in the Philippines, and that his dilatory policy in delaying the sending of positive instructions to General Otis has resulted in the present state of affairs. As soon as the peace treaty between Spain and the United States was signed by the commissioners at Paris, the Department has a right to occupy all the cities then held by Spain in the Philippines. Instead of asserting this right, Secretary Alger adopted the Spanish policy of delay, and was not aroused to action until the Journal published its exclusive cablegram announcing that desperate fighting between Filipino and Spaniards was going on at Iloilo.

Senator Agoncillo, the Washington representative of Aguinaldo, whose attitude of hostility has been told, has not yet received additional news from Iloilo, but he believes, as do many others, that a clash between his and the American soldiers under General Miller may have already come.

FILIPINOS WONT GIVE UP THEIR PRISONERS.

New Cabinet of Aguinaldo a Unit in This and on Independence—Details of the Fall of Iloilo.

Manila, Dec. 29.—Details regarding the occupation of Iloilo by the insurgents have just been received here. The American expedition, commanded by Brigadier-General Miller, arrived there yesterday and found that the Spaniards had evacuated the place on Saturday on board the steamer Churruarín, and had been transferred to the Island of Mindanao, in accordance with an agreement arrived at with the insurgents. The latter entered Iloilo and occupied the trenches on Monday at noon. They immediately established a municipal government and placed guards over foreign property.

The insurgents were fairly quiet and orderly, although there was some looting at night. But five of the natives were shot, which had an exemplary effect upon the rest. The only foreign war ship in the harbor was the German second-class cruiser Irene.

This is the new Filipino Cabinet: President.

BOERS ARE IN UGLY MOOD AGAINST ENGLAND.

Johannesburg in a Ferment of Discontent, and War with Britain Spoken of as Possible.

London, Dec. 29.—A disquieting situation is developing at Johannesburg. According to the latest advices from there the place is seething with discontent, as on the eve of the Jameson raid, in consequence of recent and proposed Government measures which the Uitlanders regard as being a series of fresh impositions. There was a serious development last week, when a Boer policeman murdered an Englishman named Edgar, entering the latter's house and shooting him. The policeman was arrested upon the charge of murder, but on the following day the charge was reduced to one of manslaughter and the policeman was allowed his liberty on bail. The British agent demanded a restitution of the charge of murder, and a meeting, which was attended by 5,000 Uitlanders, was held at Johannesburg on Sunday to protest against the proposed measures.

The Boer organ, the Rand Post, yesterday discussed the prospect of war with Great Britain, and the war was the subject of a British act of war the women and children at Johannesburg be given twenty-four hours to leave the city, and the women and children be razed and that "the perpetrators of these turbulent proceedings, if caught, should be thrown into the deep shafts of their mines, with the debris of their machinery for costly shrouds."

REBELS KILL ENGLISH.

Thirteen Dead and Nine Wounded in Africa—Natives Lost 125, 6303

Calcutta, Dec. 29.—Advices from British East Africa say that on October 10 rebels attacked thirty men belonging to the Twenty-seventh Baluchis, commanded by Lieutenant Hannington, which was marching to Masindi. A native officer and twelve men were killed and nine men were wounded, including Lieutenant Hannington.

The rear guard repulsed the enemy and the wounded were conveyed fourteen miles to Kisailai, on the Victoria Nile, where the rebels, which place was held by a company of Baluchis.

The rebels lost one hundred men. Later the rebels attacked Kisailai and lost twenty-five men.

Newfoundland as a Treaty Maker.

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 29.—It is generally expected here that the failure of the Canadians to secure a fishery arrangement through the negotiations of the Joint High Commission at Washington will result in the British Government permitting this colony to negotiate a separate arrangement with the United States, upon the basis of the Bontine convention.

THE ADS OF EVANS' ALE may be limited, but the brewing never.



Count Tolstoy May Be Exiled from Russia.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—All the official and clerical organs throughout the country are clamoring for the expulsion of Count Leo Tolstoy from Russia. This movement is rapidly progressing and is being vigorously backed by Procurator Pospelov of the Holy Synod and other dignitaries of the Orthodox Greek Church. All the recent disturbances in connection with the theoretic beliefs of various heretics in Charkov and other parts of Southern Russia are ascribed to the influence of Tolstoy. Every strike, every conspiracy, every approach to political activity on the part of the masses is attributed to him. In short, the official and clerical press actually regards him as an enemy of Russia. The authorities have ordered his expulsion from Russian territory. The semi-official Moskowlia Vedomosti says: "There can be no toleration of the views of Tolstoy, and not only the arch-dread Tolstoy, but all his followers, must be crushed and destroyed." One of the principal points against him is his persistent advocacy of government ownership of land and many of the theories presented by Henry George.

TO BRING HOME OUR HERO DEAD.

Soldiers' Bodies to Find a Chamberlain Tells Newfoundland to Manage Its Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Quartermaster-General

Ludington has completed arrangements for bringing back to this country the bodies of American officers and soldiers killed at and in the vicinity of Santiago, Cuba, Ponce and other points in Porto Rico, Manila and Honolulu.

The graves have been carefully marked by officials of the Quartermaster's Department, who have gone over the several fields and have succeeded in identifying nearly all of the American dead. A large number of metallic caskets are now being manufactured, the shipment of which will begin about January 10, and a force of skilled men will go with them to attend to the work of disinterment.

The bodies will probably be brought to New York, and from that point sent to relatives and friends. In order that the people throughout the country may make suitable preparation for securing the bodies of the soldiers and relatives, the Quartermaster's Department today made the following statement:

Duly authorized relatives or representatives of the families of the dead are requested to visit him, and inform them that he was empowered to promise the natives full recognition of their national government if they would have been loyal to the Americans.

"I am now informed that they refused to consider the terms of the peace treaty. When Prince Henry visited Hong Kong he caused the Filipino leaders there to visit him, and informed them that he was empowered to promise the natives full recognition of their national government if they would have been loyal to the Americans.

"We cannot settle anything with you. The Americans promised us independence, and we wish to wait and see what the Americans will do for us."

GENERAL LAWTON TO MANILA. Ordered There as Second in Command to Otis—May Succeed Him.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The War Department has assigned Major-General Lawton to service in the Philippines.

This assignment is considered one of exceptional importance, as General Lawton, who was one of the most conspicuous officers in the campaign about Santiago, will be second in command to General Otis in the service of General Otis's appointment as Governor-General of the Philippines, will assume military command of the Philippine Islands.

His duties will require a combination of nerve and tact.

A WAIL OF ALARM FROM A TORONTO PAPER.

It Warns Canadians Against American Annexationists and British Sympathizers.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 29.—The Toronto World, which opposes the present Liberal Government at Ottawa, has an editorial to-day under the heading, "Canada on the Brink," in which it warns the people of this country that times are critical so far as the maintenance of Canada as a free, independent and integral portion of North America is concerned.

"Unless Canadians," declares the World, "are fully alive to the situation and speak out in no uncertain way, they will find themselves being a grasping annexationist movement to one of the United States, and the domination of the whole continent, and a great party in England, prepared to make any sacrifice to secure the United States in consideration of some kind of support of England in her race with Russia, France and other European powers."

MCKINLEY FIXES THE VALUE OF COINS IN CUBA.

What a Peseta is Worth—Bronze and Coppers Will Go at Face Value.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The President issued an order to-day fixing the value of coins used in Cuba as follows: 25 peseta piece (gold), \$4.82; French 20 franc piece, \$1.80; peso, 90 cents; peseta, 12 cents; real, 6 cents. Bronze and copper coins now current will be received at their face value to amounts not exceeding 12 cents.

Luccheni's Weapon Will Kill No More.

Geneva, Dec. 29.—The last act in the tragedy of the unfortunate Empress of Austria will be played on Saturday, the last day of the year. At noon on that day, in the presence of the judges who condemned the assassin, Luccheni, and a number of persons specially invited, the weapon with which the Empress was murdered will be destroyed, with solemn ceremony.

This is done in compliance with an ancient superstition, that if the weapon with which the rulers of this earth are murdered are not destroyed, they will bring down first misfortune on others.

It is also done to forestall the infatigable relic hunters. Luccheni's weapon was a file that he had bought at Lauzanne, and to which he had fitted a wooden handle. The file will be chopped into small pieces and thrown into a stream, and the wooden handle will be burned.

CARLOS PUTS OFF HIS CALL TO ARMS.

Nicaragua Commission Fixes This Sum as the Top Notch Cost of It.

THE PROJECT IS FEASIBLE. MEN AND MONEY READY.

Commissioners in Their Report Express a Preference for the Lull Route.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The preliminary report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission was made public to-day. It settles definitely the cost of the project, and expresses the opinion of the commissioners that the project is feasible.

First—That the proposition to construct the waterway is entirely practicable, and that any one of three routes considered is feasible.

Second—That the maximum of cost for the most expensive plan will not exceed \$124,000,000.

"These are the only two points covered in this report," said Senator Morgan, of Alabama, to-day. "The report is important and conclusive as to them."

"We hope now to make good progress with the canal legislation. The preliminary report gives us the basis on which to work. We know now that if we select the most expensive plan what it will cost, and we know that the other plans either will be declined feasible by the commission, or whose cost will fall below the maximum."

When asked the specific question whether the report of the commission recommended a route outside the concession of the Maritime Canal Company, thereby making it possible to ignore it in the construction of the waterway, Senator Morgan answered that it did not.

Can't Go Outside the Concession. "No route considered by the commission," he said, "can go outside the zone of the Maritime Canal Company's concession. All three routes run up the same valley. From Ochoa Dam eastward to the Caribbean Sea there are, as I have said, three routes available, any of which the Nicaragua Canal Commission finds it feasible. But from Ochoa Dam westward there is but one route available."

"For that portion of the canal between the dam and the Caribbean, Congress must select any of the three it prefers. That is a matter to be determined later, when the bill is passed. It is practically reaching a decision as to whether you will go up the north or south side of the strait."

Senator Morgan believes the canal can be constructed for about one hundred millions by selecting one of two routes which fall below the maximum estimate of the commission, but he will not say at this time which he prefers.

The Secretary of State will transmit to the President the preliminary report of the commission, and the latter will send it to Congress next Wednesday.

Senator Morgan is preparing to force a vote in the Senate on the pending bill as soon as practicable after the holidays.

Thus far nothing has been done under the resolution authorizing the special Senate committee on the Nicaragua Canal to investigate the methods of the lobby which has been created to prevent action by Congress, but the resolution is still operative, and it is said that proceedings may yet be taken which will drive the lobby from the Capitol.

THE PRELIMINARY REPORT.

The full report of the Canal Commission follows:

Department of State, Nicaragua Canal Commission, Washington, Dec. 29, 1898. The Honorable the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of October 6, forwarding copies of the resolutions passed at the public meeting of the inhabitants of St. John's, on October 4, urging that Her Majesty should be advised either to disallow the act passed in the recent session of the legislature of Newfoundland, to give effect to the contract with Mr. Reid, or that in any case she should insist that the act should be subject to a general election.

"The step which I am urged to take is one for which there is no precedent in the history of the Empire. It is a step which, if taken, would be a declaration of the Government's intention to disavow the contract with Mr. Reid, and to insist that the colony should be allowed to express their views on the question of a general election."

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SPANISH KINDNESS TO SHIPWRECKED YANKEES.

Crew of the American Bark Evie Reed Rescued by the Castilian Brig Gabriel.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) London, Dec. 29.—The shipwrecked crew of the American bark Evie Reed, of Bath, Me., arrived yesterday at Corunna, Spain, on board the Spanish brig Gabriel.

The Evie Reed, 631 tons, Captain J. D. Steelman, with a crew of ten men, sailed from New York on November 25 for Bahia. She was caught in a gale off Cape Henry, blown out of her course and wrecked. The Spanish brig have in sight later and succeeded in rescuing all the Reed's crew.

Captain Steelman said at Corunna to-day that he and his men were deeply grateful to the Spaniards for their courteous and kind treatment. Everything possible for sailors to do had been done for them on board the Gabriel. Even after their arrival at Corunna they had been well received by the Spaniards.

INDIA'S NEW RULER REACHES BOMBAY.

Viceroy Curzon and His Family Arrive There After a Twenty-Day Voyage.

Bombay, Dec. 29.—Baron Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon, with their children, arrived here to-day on a gale off Cape Henry, blown out of her course and wrecked. The Spanish brig have in sight later and succeeded in rescuing all the Reed's crew.

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